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LA NACION CRITICAL OF YACYRETA LOAN DENIAL

PY2601O4Y Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 22 Jul 78 p 6 PY

[Editorial: "Disagreements With the United States"]

[Text] Relations between our country and the United States already have been impaired for a long time due to noticeable disagreements which have their origins in Washington's difficulties to appreciate the many aspects of the Argentine situation. Relations have now dropped to such a low level that friction now seems natural.

The latest negative attitude of the U.S. Government is the influence exercised by the State Department on the Eximbank. This influence has disrupted the financial arrangements which a U.S. enterprise was trying to set up for an eventual agreement with a binational entity in charge of building the Yacyreta Dam. The reason for this obstruction is the continuation of the human rights problem, a regulation which is applied by the United States to some countries. It is obvious that the Carter administration feels more protective toward some countries than others. Therefore this matter should be studied beyond these curious selective guidelines.

The Eximbank matter is unquestionably one of a series of events and it would be a mistake to study it merely as an accident. In order to make an overall study of strained Argentine-U.S. relations, it is necessary to look for an appropriate angle from which to clearly see the entire spectrum. Therefore, it is not advisable for Argentina to react as if the U.S. policy on human rights was inspired by what has happened here. It is also not desirable for the U.S. Government to continue to ignore the magnitude of its awkwardness in evaluating what is happening here.

The first principle which must be established--from an Argentine perspective--is to avoid seeing any relationship between what the United States historically represents--with a democratic tradition which even touches the roots of our own Constitution--and the administration of the confused President Carter. His administration is transitory while the United States stands for permanent values.

A careful differentiation between the transitory and the permanent will provide us with a course leading to the true spirit of a great nation without getting lost among the obstacles strewn by officials and advisers whose viewpoints are biased. We could say that these officials and advisers are more easily influenced by fragmentary information and transitory events than by deep-rooted reality. Their decisions do not indicate that they have understood the meaning of Latin American idiosyncracies because they use set guidelines which are doubtlessly comfortable from the bureaucratic point of view but open to gross mistakes. In addition to this, and in Argentina's specific case, nothing seems to indicate that they have a good idea of the source of the unpleasant events of which the only things they now see are the strict measures which Argentina had to use to prevent subversion from attaining its goal of a new Vietnam and to quash the last remnants of a terrorism which reveled in crime and kidnaping.

Before the obvious ignorance of the United States and its hasty handling of equivocal situations as shown by Washington's actions, the Argentine Government must adopt a firm and patient attitude. This attitude will be very constructive if at the same time we were to take steps to get ready for the difficult stage during which our friendship with the United States must help us to overcome the lack of understanding of President Carter's administration.

CHILEAN DELEGATE DISCUSSES STAND ON ANTARCTIC

PY252202Y Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 21 Jul 78 p 5 PY

[Text] Fernando Zegers, the head of the Chilean delegation participating in the Antarctic treaty conference, told CLARIN that "the relationship between Antarctic life and the continent's environment is very clear. Therefore, for Chile as well as for Argentina, the preservation of the living resources and the Antarctic ecosystem is of vital importance."

The head of the Chilean delegation also made some other comments concerning various issues to be discussed during the meeting.

"CHILE BELIEVES--AS DOES ARGENTINA--THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO PRESERVE NOT ONLY THE ANTARCTIC'S RESOURCES, BUT ITS ENTIRE ENVIRONMENT."

"The future of territorial demands in the Antarctic made by Chile and Argentina will depend largely on the unity of the two countries in the defense of rights which are mutually acknowledged."

"BOTH COUNTRIES HAVE HAD STATIONS IN THE ANTARCTIC FOR MANY DECADES. BOTH HAVE MADE EFFORTS IN THE AREA FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY BY SENDING MEN AND BY CONDUCTING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. WE HAVE RIGHTS WHICH SHOULD UNDOUBTEDLY BE RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY."

"We recognize that in the juxtaposition of our territorial claims, our rights reach the maximum limits of each other's claims. We could reach agreements for coordinated action, as we now do.

"DURING THE ANTARCTIC TREATY MEETINGS WE HAVE BEEN 99 PERCENT IN AGREEMENT, IF NOT 100 PERCENT, ON THE CASES."

"This year the treaty has been dealing with the problem of live resources. Next year we will discuss the Antarctic's minerals. We are now trying to draw up an agreement based on the treaty, one which would be open to other states for the preservation of live resources. This is of great importance for the claims of sovereignty made by Chile and Argentina."

"THIS IS A CRUCIAL MOMENT FOR CHILE AND ARGENTINA BECAUSE WHAT WE DO NOW WILL HAVE A DIRECT OR INDIRECT INFLUENCE ON THE INORGANIC RESOURCES. IT IS A MOMENT OF IMPORTANCE SIMILAR TO THE VERY NEGOTIATION OF THE TREATY IN 1959."

"Brazil is a treaty signatory, and by signing it it has in effect formally agreed to the treaty. The treaty states that new claims will not be recognized. We have no knowledge of a Brazilian territorial claim in the Antarctic."

"I DO NOT WISH TO EXPRESS MY OPINION ON THE MARITIME LIMITATION PROBLEM BETWEEN CHILE AND ARGENTINA BUT I DO BELIEVE THAT COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SOLVE PROBLEMS ALONG ALMOST 4,000 KM OF BORDER WITHOUT INCIDENT AND IN A BROTHERLY MANNER WILL BE CAPABLE OF SOLVING A PROBLEM OF MARITIME LIMITATION."

BRIEFS

NEW SHIP FOR YPF--La Plata, 24 Jul--A new ship, "Campo Durand," which was built in the Italian Ital Palmieri shipyards, arrived here today and was incorporated into the fleet of Government Oil Deposits [YPF]. The ship has a gross weight of 32,000 tons. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2125 GMT 24 Jul 78 PY]

NEW MINISTERS DISCUSS GOVERNMENT POLICIES

PY251527Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The new Labor and Labor Development [desarrollo laboral] minister, Jorge Burgos, has stated that there is full union freedom in the country, in accordance with government instructions. In his first statement to the press he said he had received very precise instructions from President Pereda to achieve the broadest and most cordial relations with Bolivian workers and to improve labor-management relations. He admitted that there was an increase in the cost of living and that in the interests of workers the salary situation of Bolivian workers would be analyzed through the government's economic policy. Finally, he stated that all the problems of Bolivian workers pending in the Labor Ministry will be taken care of as soon as possible.

After taking over their posts, several ministers made statements to the nation's press. They agreed that it is their duty to seek solutions to the various problems which everyone already knows about.

One of these is Housing and Urban Development Minister Gaston Moreira, who said that he would encourage housing projects for low income workers. His ministry will carry out important social works, he said, because my party, the Bolivian Socialist Falange, believes in aiding the needy classes. He said the present government was a de facto one. However, he did not wish to explain further. He added that General Pereda, after requesting the annulment of the 9 July elections and then assuming power on Friday, placed us in a difficult situation. He believes that governments which have always acted negatively regarding the nation's current political framework, and especially the United States, would be committing a serious mistake if they isolated Bolivia economically.

Finance Minister Jorge Tamayo Ramos believes that monetary devaluation is not possible, considering the country's present economic situation. However, he did admit that there are several economic, budget and financial difficulties which require that the country enter a period of austerity. The finance minister also mentioned the Bolivian foreign debt, which had earlier provoked different reactions from the nation's various sectors. Tamayo Ramos said that he was still not familiar with the exact figures of the foreign debt but added that he would provide an explanation concerning its effects and repercussions to the nation.

Meanwhile, his colleague Alfredo Franco Guachalla, the transportation, communications and civil aviation minister, said he would carry out all the plans and projects pending in his ministry. Guachalla considers it important to encourage highway projects and to oversee the maintenance of the La Paz-El Alto highway, because it is of great importance for this city.

Additional Comments

PY251604Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpts] The situation which is now being experienced by the country requires a common effort by all Bolivians who, in the end, will be the ones who decide its future, Interior Minister Faustino Rico Toro has said. Regarding the opposition parties, he said that the general policy lines were announced by Pereda in his speech during the swearing-in ceremony of the ministers.

When asked whether replacements of departmental officials, such as prefects, will be made, he stated that there will be no substantial changes since those officials know the situation of the country and the general policy of security for all will be maintained. Regarding the possibility of his contacting opposition leaders, he stated his desire for cooperation among all Bolivians and their acceptance of the challenge to work for the country in the present situation. He concluded by saying that there is no complete study of the Bolivian political situation and that it is necessasry to make such a study in order to provide a democratic conclusion to the present process.

Foreign Minister Ricardo Anaya has said that the landlocked situation of the country will be the subject of a special study by the government. When asked about this matter, he stated, however, that no specific opinion on this subject could be given at the present time. He then confirmed the foreign policy principles held by the government, namely the free self-determination of peoples and noninterference in internal affairs. He concluded by saying that this policy will be realized in accordance with the principles of freindship, respect and integration. On instructions from President Juan Pereda, the foreign minister yesterday initiated actions with governments which are friendly to the country to obtain recognition of the new Bolivian regime. This decision was made at the first meeting of the new cabinet, which was held at the government palace after the ministers were sworn in.

Other decisions referred to the reopening of schools, which should take place tomorrow, Wednesday. The situation of the universities is being studied, said Education Minister Garcia Vespa, who was entrusted with that study. The minister also said that education is one of the most important functions of the state and that all the efforts of the nation will be dedicated to trying to overcome the present backwardness. Garcia said in his first statement that the Bolivian people will be informed of General Pereda's intentions. In his brief talk with newsmen he said that he will outline specific plans for achievements in the educational and cultural fields during future meetings with them.

PEREDA INSTALLS ARMED FORCES COMMANDERS

PY251924Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 78 PY

[Text] President Juan Pereda Asbun this morning swore in the armed forces commanders during a ceremony held in the Banner Hall of the Miraflores general headquarters. As an act of gratitude by his government he decorated the outgoing commanders with the Order of the Andes Condor.

By Presidential Decree No 15,690 the new commanders were appointed. They took up their posts as of today. They are: Army Commander Gen David Padilla (Saavedra); Naval Force Commander Rear Adm Moises Vasquez Sempertegui; and Air Force Commander Jose Antonio Sempertegui Rocabado, the only one to be confirmed in his post.

On behalf of the new members of the Armed Forces General Command, Gen David Padilla (Saavedra) said: [begin recording] We are entering a decisive period for the tutelary institution and the Bolivian people. Serious and important times are ahead for this new government [word indistinct], among which are consolidation of the nationalist regime which has emerged from the 9 July elections, economic and social firmness and (?stability) and solution of the Bolivian maritime problem. Therefore, I remind the members of the armed forces of all ranks [words indistinct]. [end recording]

President Juan Pereda also made an appeal for unity of the nation, saying that the future of the fatherland depends on that unity. The president pointed out the institutional importance of the armed forces, not only in the barracks but also in their full political activity. [begin Pereda recording] Reality (?shows) that the tutelary institution is one of the basic organizations of society on which we must necessarily fall back to solve both internal and foreign problems. In the present-day situation in backward countries, the armed forces have a double mission to fulfill: In the first place, the tasks which are appropriate for the institution and, in the second place, those which deal with national development. Those who wish to limit the activities of soldiers strictly to the barracks act in bad faith or have not learned the lesson which the [word indistinct] have taught us in this field. [end recording]

As a gesture of gratitude, President Pereda then decorated the outgoing members of the high military command with the Order of the Andes Condor. This distinction was received by Gen Alfonso Villalpando Armaza, Gen Victor Gonzalez Fuentes, Rear Adm Gutemberg Barrosa, and Maj Gen Hernan Terrazas. During the ceremony there was an atmosphere of tranquillity among the members of the armed forces and all agreed that the military institution must be united.

APPOINTMENT OF PEREDA'S AIDES-DE-CAMP ANNOUNCED

FY260304Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 78 FY

[Text] Lt Col Luis Arce, chief of the government palace military household, reported that he had designated four new aides-de-camp for the president. All of them are majors graduated from the general staff college: (Freddy Gutierrez) from the air force, (Javier Guerrero) from the navy and (Carlos Bacias) and (Rolando Espinoza) from the army. Each one will rotate with an assistant. Colonel Arce also said that Maj (Robert Rufino), former departmental transit director, was appointed the president's security chief. Finally, he said that the press room would be open on the weekend. The press room would be comfortably furnished with a living room, desks and three telephones. This press room had been closed by Maj (Humberlo Callojas) as soon as President Banzer came to power in 1971.

LARRAZABAL SWORN-IN AS ENERGY MINISTER

FY260141Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 78 FY

[Excerpt] President Pereda today swore in Jaime Larrazabal as the new energy and hydrocarbons minister. The swearing in ceremony took place in the Hall of Mirrors of government house. Minister Larrazabal has just returned from the United States and he is a member of the National Unity Committee. He replaces Gen Luis Cordero.

COB, FSTMB LEADERS CONFER WITH INTERIOR MINISTER

FY260155Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Jul 78 FY

[Text] Leaders of the Bolivian Workers Central [COB] and the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia [FSTMB] today met with new Interior Minister Faustino Rico Toro to ask him for the freedom of approximately 100 persons arrested in rural areas of the country. Juan Lechin Oquendo stated that during the meeting with Col Faustino Rico Toro they asked for the freedom of all prisoners, respect for job stability, and an investigation into the raid perpetrated against Pio XII radio station of Siglo Veinte.

The mineleader also said that they had asked the interior minister to order the withdrawal of troops from mining districts to prevent friction between them and the workers and their families.

LABOR LEADERS SAID TO BE AGAINST GENERAL STRIKE

PY252144Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Labor union leaders will not decree any general strike in this country. This report has been obtained by Radio Fides from trustworthy sources. It has also been reported from the mining districts that [words indistinct] work places. All this seems to show that there is a good predisposition for dialog with the government. Meanwhile, it was learned at the government palace that President Juan Pereda has given instructions to new Labor Minister Jorge Burgoa to adopt a policy of dialog with the labor union leaders. In this way, it is intended to soften the harshness which might exist in relations between the unions and government officials.

SILES ZUAZO, OTHERS DEMAND NEW ELECTIONS

PY250404Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The Democratic and Popular Unity Front [FUDP] will demand that the government call general elections before the end of the year. This statement was released by presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo during a press conference he called today. At this conference, Jaime Paz Zamora read a communique signed by Hernan Siles Zuazo criticizing the political situation of the country. Highlights of this communique follow:

The FUDP hereby states that it will respect the confidence bestowed on it by large segments of the country and will fight alongside the people toward a new call for free and unbiased elections. The FUDP reasserts that it will carry out this struggle within the framework of democracy and peace and with as little social cost as possible, seeking to begin 1979 as part of a united, free and respected people which is capable of resolving social injustices and regional conflicts and pursuing our legitimate claim to a seacoast, with the participation of workers, peasants, the middle class and the institution-minded armed forces.

At the same time, the communique reported arrests in the cities of Oruro, Tarija, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, in the mining districts and in La Paz. At the end of the press conference, Siles Zuazo agreed to answer journalists' questions. He said: [begin recording] As we have said in the communique which was read to you, we will struggle alongside the people to attain conditions appropriate for a new call for free and unbiased elections. As you have heard, we are afraid not only of domestic repudiation, but also the foreign repudiation which our country will receive from democratic countries. This repudiation will result in measures aimed at restricting their financial aid and at downgrading diplomatic relations with our country as a result of the series of irregular actions committed by those who are now holding power. [end recording] Siles Zuazo also stressed that his permanent desire is to prevent events capable of disrupting the country's social peace. [begin Siles Zuazo recording] We have tried to forestall such events at all times and we will continue to do so as long as we have some influence on the large national sectors which have been supporting an opposition in general and the FUDP in particular. [end recording]

According to Siles Zuazo, new elections would have to take place before the end of the year so that the coming year might begin with a constitutional, freely elected government.

[Begin Siles Zuazo recording] [In progress] before the end of the year, to begin in 1979 a new stage which would allow all Bolivians to exercise their democratic rights and above all their skills in resolving our lack of a sovereign sea outlet. [end recording]

The Democratic Alliance of the National Revolution [ADRN], made up of Victor Paz Estenssoro's National Revolutionary Movement and Walter Guevara's Authentic Revolutionary Party [PRA], will demand that the government hold elections within 1 year and bring constitutional order to the country. This report was released by Walter Guevara Arce, head of the PRA and member of the ADRN. With regard to the communique which this front will release concerning the current political situation of the country, Guevara stated: [begin recording] This communique will analyze the consequences of military and civil events which have taken place recently. It is not a complete analysis but it does outline the consequences of the coup d'etat which has resulted in a new government which has a president who had asked the Electoral Court to annul the elections, a president who knew he had not won the elections, in sum, a de facto president. [end recording] Later, Walter Guevara Arce stated that the ADRN will ask the government to hold elections within 1 year. These new elections must not have any official candidates for either executive or legislative posts. [begin Guevara Arce recording] The ADRN asks the current de facto government to call elections within a reasonable period of time and insists that no official candidates for either the executive or legislative branches run in these elections. If General Pereda accepts this proposal the ADRN promises to cooperate from the opposition's standpoint to attain this goal. Should the de facto government choose to adopt the position that there is no need for elections or for a process of democratization, the ADRN and other opposition parties have no choice but to continue struggling for new elections with the help of all peasants, workers, students and all the people who want the country to resume the process of democratization. [end recording]

At the same time, Guevara Arce stated that the ADRN is ready to talk not only with opposition parties but also with the government, in order to find a satisfactory solution for the political problem the country is currently experiencing at all levels of society. [begin Guevara Arce recording] Of course we are ready to talk, not only with the other opposition parties for coordination purposes but also with the government to try to attain an agreement useful to the country, the opposition parties, and the armed forces. This agreement must be based, of course, on the acknowledgement that only a democratization process and a call for new elections can provide a way out of this dead end into which the armed forces and all parties which have supported the armed forces have placed themselves. [end recording]

SIGLO VEINTE RADIO STATION RAIDED BY MILITARY

PY250204Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Military personnel forced their way into Pio XII radio station in Siglo Veinte last Friday. This action, which was related to the military uprising which brought Gen Juan Pereda to power, was told today to Radio Cruz del Sur by witnesses who are members of the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia.

Marcial Mancilla, news director of Radio Pio XII, was seriously injured in the military raid led by Colonel (Noria), who is the officer in charge of this mining district. The microphones of the radio station remained on during the raid and the listeners of this mining station fearfully followed a blow-by-blow account of the raid.

Leaders of the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia, among them (Simon Reyes) and Mario Cortes, witnessed the raid. Marcial Mancilla, secretary general of the union of journalists of mining districts and news director of Pio XII, was beaten by the officer in charge of the raid and seriously injured.

Cruz del Sur was informed that the press-radio accord, the national press federation and the La Paz journalists association will soon issue communiques criticizing the events which took place in the Catavi and Siglo Veinte mining districts.

In turn, the Bolivian Democratic Press Workers Union criticized the attack against its members, Marcial Mancilla, and demanded that the government provide guarantees for the free exercise of journalistic tasks. This organization asked other press associations to issue statements and indicated that the above-mentioned event is being reported to the Latin American newsmen's association. The communique issued by the Bolivian Democratic Press Workers Union concluded by stating that "this is another attack against freedom of the press in Bolivia."

Investigation Will Be Ordered

FY260213Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Interior Minister Jose Faustino Rico Toro reasserted the government's intention to respect full press freedom throughout the country.

In a communique delivered to the press, the Bolivian Federation of Newspaper Workers [FTPB] states that the organization's leaders wish to maintain constant contact with authorities of the Interior Ministry so that any problems may be resolved quickly.

During an interview granted to members of the FTPB, the interior minister disclosed concrete instructions that all newspapermen who have been arrested during the last few days be freed. With regard to the case of journalist Marcial Mancilla, from Radio Pio XII, Minister Rico Toro said he would order an investigation into the matter, so that appropriate measures could be taken. Leaders of the FTPB asked for solutions to the problems which have arisen during the last few days. Meanwhile, the union of radio and television workers of La Paz asked the government to punish all those who committed abuses against the country's various communications media.

USSR, OTHER NATIONS RECOGNIZE NEW GOVERNMENT

FY251735Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The Foreign Ministry reported this morning that four countries have recognized the nation's new government. Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and the Soviet Union are the first nations that decided to continue maintaining diplomatic relations with the La Paz government. It was said in the Foreign Ministry that new recognitions will be made known this afternoon.

AMBASSADORS TO U.S., UN RETAIN THEIR POSTS

FY260308Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpt] Carlos Iturralde, the Bolivian ambassador to the White House, was confirmed in his post by the government of General Pereda, according to a LATIN report from the U.S. capital. Iturralde had offered his resignation to the Bolivian Foreign Ministry last Saturday when General Pereda came to power. The Bolivian Embassy in Washington, D.C., reported that Iturralde received a cable from his Foreign Ministry asking him to continue heading the Bolivian diplomatic mission in the United States. Mario Rolon Araya, Bolivian ambassador to the United Nations, was also confirmed in his post.

GOVERNMENT DENIES KENNEDY CHARGES ON ARMS SALES TO CHILE

PY260243Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 26 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Itamaraty today officially rejected a charge made by U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy and denied that Brazil is exporting arms to Chile. Itamaraty spokesman Luiz Felipe Lampreia stated that the U.S. senator is wrong because Brazilian exports of arms must be approved by a ministerial group which includes Itamaraty representatives. Lampreia added that the reports of this group have confirmed that Brazil never sold arms to Chile.

AZEREDO MEETS WITH SAUDI FINANCE MINISTER

PY251435Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Jul 78 p 24 PY

[Excerpts] After meeting in the Finance Ministry yesterday with the finance minister of Saudi Arabia, Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira said that to reactivate relations between the two countries, Brazil is interested in participating in development projects in that country by providing services, since Saudi Arabia is not a large market for manufactures and industrial goods. The 4-hour meeting was also attended by Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonse, Bank of Brazil President Karlos Rischbieter and the advisers to the Saudi Arabian minister.

According to Silveira, Brazil has already participated on a small scale in projects in Saudi Arabia. The minister added that he only expected Brazilian businessmen to be as aggressive in Saudi Arabia as they have been in other areas. He observed, however, that the participation of Brazilian businessmen in that country was greatly hindered by the Arab tradition of making cost estimates on projects at a fixed initial price, which is particularly unrealistic for long projects, since even in Saudi Arabia prices fluctuate greatly.

According to Azeredo da Silveira, the Saudi Arabians are interested in providing financing to increase their oil exports. Saudi Arabia is Brazil's largest oil supplier, selling an average of $1.1 billion worth per year since 1974.

After meeting with Shaykh al-Khayl, Planning Minister Reis Velloso expressed his confidence that Saudi Arabia may increase purchases of Brazilian products, especially foodstuff, agricultural commodites and services.

Although bids for the 5-year Saudi development plan (calling for $140 billion in investments as of 1979) are handled on an international basis, the Saudi finance minister said that "exceptions can be made for countries which are very good friends of ours, like Brazil." The Saudi Arabian finance minister, who was invited to visit Brazil by Itamaraty, will follow an 8-day long program. He pointed out the following sectors as the most promising for Brazilian participation in projects to be carried out in his country: civil construction, construction of airports, roads, gas pipelines, railroads, highways and industrial or commercial complexes.

As for the purchase of Brazilian products, to reduce the $1.2-billion annual deficit accumulated by Brazil, al-Khayl did not show any particular interest, insisting that Brazil should develop in his country the same kind of activities it has developed in Nigeria, Mauritania, Algeria, Iraq and Libya.

FIGUEIREDO ADDRESSES ARENA CONVENTION IN MINAS GERAIS

PY251338Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Jul 78 p 4 PY

[Text of speech by presidential candidate Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo to Minas Gerais convention of the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] on 20 July in Belo Horizonte]

[Excerpts] In its relations with other nations, considering its autonomous posture, Brazil can accept special treatment provided this does not serve as a guise for outmoded and discriminatory paternalism.

In that regard, Brazil desires equal progress for all nations of the world, because only equal progress is just. As we approach the end of the 20th century, we can no longer admit the existence of islands of prosperity in the midst of surrounding poverty. The conscience of the world can no longer continue pretending not to see or hear the cry of those who suffer and are hungry.

There is no better site than Minas Gerais for me to renew my commitment to continue improving Brazil's political regime. The process which has been initiated by President Ernesto Geisel will be continued by me and the National Renewal Alliance.

My government will tackle the creation or expansion of the infrastructure of services our agriculture needs, so that the products of the land can be fully utilized. This must be done by making the route from the farm to the consumer shorter, faster and more direct. We want people to pay less for their food while the producer takes a greater share of what the consumer pays.

Even though its benefits will only be felt in the more distant future, we must also tackle the job of creating our own technology for the production and conservation of agricultural products, to be then effectively passed on to the nation's farmers and cattleraisers.

We are going to earmark sufficient resources for the storage and shipment of agricultural products. We will give special emphasis to road networks for the export of our products and will encourage the states to build the necessary secondary networks. We will encourage the processing of food at sites close to production areas. We will provide greater government support for enterprises marketing agricultural products, regardless of their size or type.

If I spoke at length on this subject I did so only because the state of Minas Gerais has the country's largest cattle herd, the highest milk production, the largest reforestation program and the largest coffee replanting program. But I cannot forget the huge mineral wealth of this state. This wealth is both the great challenge and the best opportunity for large investments with their manifold beneficial effects.

Federal support for steelmaking in Minas Gerais will continue under my government. In addition to what has been and is being done for ACOMINAS [Minas Gerais Steel Company], we will provide support for the creation of new plants, whether private or public, as well as for the expansion of existing ones. Consequently, new resources will be mobilized so that the steel railroad [for transport of iron ore to processing or export sites] may fulfill its objective of linking the mining sites in Minas Gerais to Sao Paulo.

Interviewed During Visit

PY251351Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 22 Jul 78 p 6 PY

[Text of interview with Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo on 21 July in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais]

[Excerpts] [Question] In the speech you delivered yesterday at the convention of the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA], Minas Gerais chapter, there was a detail which caught our attention. You expressed some ideas about agriculture for the first time, but you made no mention of credit for agriculture. Are you thinking more in terms of structures or in terms of monetary measures?

[Answer] In both terms. One cannot think of solving the problem of agriculture without infrastructure or without credit. So I think that the solution will be found through infrastructure and credit to the extent the national treasury can afford.

[Question] What is your position regarding imported technology and foreign capital?

[Answer] I am not affraid of foreign capital, and I even believe that a developing country should seek resources abroad, i.e., foreign savings. However we must only see to it that national capital does not get hurt. Of course, we cannot expect foreign capital to come in for nothing. As for imported technology, I believe that the same thing applies. We have to have it, but taking care that it does not harm those sectors in which we have made advances.

[Question] Do you believe in the possibility of having political changes without reviewing the economic model?

[Answer] No, I do not.

[Question] Do you then believe that the political reforms set in motion by the government should be preceded by a change in the economic model?

[Answer] Surely, of course. If we have a capitalist regime, favoring private enterprise, nothing is better or more logical than an economic liberalization. Political liberalization means economic liberalization. I have tried to establish a dialog with the businessmen and the private enterprises precisely because I want to have that economic liberalization. Incidentally, the current government wants it too. But it become necessary to encourage that dialog in order to sense the difficulties experienced by the productive classes and to find solutions to bring their interests in line with the nation's interests.

[Question] Do you understand economic liberalization as a process of putting the economy back into private hands?

[Answer] I would not put it in those terms. If we at least draw a line on state participation in the economy, we will have accomplished a great deal. And I have the impression that we at least will accomplish that much. We must only have the good sense not to prop up mismanaged enterprises.

[Question] Union leaders have repeatedly said that the coming political reforms will not benefit the workers. Do you intend to propose something in the field of labor policy?

[Answer] Naturally the labor leaders had to see it that way, because the reforms are only political. We have not gone deep enough in our studies regarding laws to govern labor unions. So they do have reason in what they say, because the reforms affect only political aspects.

[Question] Senator Eurico Rezende [ARENA leader in the Senate] said that "Lula" [Jose Ignacio da Silva, president of the Sao Bernardo Metallurgical Union] has the kind of dynamism which is good for a matured democracy like ours. Will you meet him?

[Answer] I have a great interest in talking with him. It is up to him.

[Question] You mentioned a procedure for reviewing cancellation of mandates. Will you propose this during your government or will it be proposed by the legislative branch?

[Answer] I will propose it as soon as the jurists give me the appropriate formula, on which thus far they have not yet agreed.

[Question] What is the problem with the formula?

[Answer] The jurists have told me that it is not possible to review the cancellation of mandates, because one cannot review decisions passed in cases where there was no trial. Although I do not agree, I have to accept their opinion because I am not a jurist.

[Question] Will you then propose the formula?

[Answer] I think so. I will propose the formula.

[Question] Our foreign debt amounts to $32 billion. How will your first 2 years of government be?

[Answer] That is a good question. I have been asking myself that very question every night, especially knowing that this year we will still have to pay from $7 to $8 billion as service charge for 1979.

[Question] Regarding national and foreign capital: To what degree can the import of international capital and technology avoid pressures, such as those exerted recently by the United States on the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement?

[Answer] This is what I say: We must supervise foreign capital. This does not mean that we will accept any capital.

[Question] What provisions will the future government take to protect the working class, which is now enduring wage problems?

[Answer] The wage problem is serious. There are several solutions regarding the formula to calculate wages. I believe we will have to find a formula which would satisfy both producers and workers, and which would also reserve or preserve those aspects of interest for the national economy. I do not consider it impossible for us to find a common denominator.

[Question] Experts of the food and agriculture organization have predicted that the 1980's will be a decade of famine and that Brazil, through its developed agriculture, could feed one-fourth of the world. Pursuant to your idea of developing agriculture, what measures do you plan to take in this sector?

[Answer] As for the guidelines, we have already answered them in a previous question, that is, incentives, better infrastructure for agriculture and livestock, and credit program accessible to owners of small and medium-sized farms and ranches. The implementation of these guidelines will depend on many things, including the state's financial resources and other priority programs.

[Question] Some international studies consider the countries of the southern cone, like Brazil, as mere suppliers of food to countries of the industrialized world...

[Answer] Well, I do not think there would be interest in transforming the countries of the South American cone into simple suppliers of food for countries of the industrialized world. We cannot discontinue our industrialization. I believe that our agricultural expansion will give us the resources we need to carry on our development. This does not mean that we will not need some foreign capital for this. Yet, I do not believe we have ever supported or that we have ever thought of converting our country into a mere producer of food for industrialized countries.

[Question] What is your position regarding the student political movement?

[Answer] I believe students can, are entitled to, and must participate in the national politics. What I do not accept is the introduction of party politics in schools and universities, in unions or barracks.

[Question] What guideline will you follow in the industrial decentralization process?

[Answer] We actually need to implement industrial decentralization in our main cities, especially in Sao Paulo, which otherwise will not survive.

[Question] Will you also implement this program in the states?

[Answer] Of course I will, especially to encourage people to settle in the interior.

[Question] If the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] wins the 15 November election, will you seek a compromise with the opposition?

[Answer] If the MDB wins the 15 November election, that means the MDB will have majority in the Congress, which means I will have to rule with a minority.

[Question] Then, if the MDB has the majority, will you seek a compromise?

[Answer] It is possible.

[Question] Could you quickly outline the priorities of your government?

[Answer] After all I said you should have concluded that I assign a high priority to agriculture, but there are also social problems, the problem of large urban centers...

[Question] What about agrarian reform?

[Answer] Agrarian reform is another thing. It may be implemented in those areas of low production but not in high producing areas.

[Question] Do you intend to maintain contacts with the opposition before or after your election?

[Answer] You ask me if I intend to. Well, I do not intend to but I am ready to meet any MDB leader who wishes to talk with me. I have never refused to talk to anyone.

[Question] Some ARENA sectors in the states have complained about the unrealistic reports submitted to the presidential candidate, some of them conveying excessive optimism over the party's chances in November. Considering both optimistic and pessimistic views, what is your own evaluation of the situation?

[Answer] I believe that those ARENA members are complaining because they do not have a highly effective information service such as the one I have had for the past 3 years. I have very good information.

CHAOS PLAGUES INDUSTRIAL WORKERS CONGRESS

PY251939Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1731 GMT 25 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 25 Jul--The fifth Congress of Brazilian Industrial Workers (CNTI), which was opened on Monday by President Ernesto Giesel, degenerated into a brawl and the Congress's directorate had to request intervention by military police to restore order.

Immediately after the official opening by the chief of state, the directorate of the CNTI, which has 8.5 million members, was placed in a minority position by delegates demanding the opening of debate on the drafting of internal regulations, who recalled that rules imposed from the top down were undemocratic. Ignoring this initiative, Ary Campista, president of the Congress, caused a restricted committee to adopt the regulations; and to stop his rivals from talking, he asked that music be broadcast throughout the hall.

The movement demanding annulment, which is being carried out mainly through the initiative of Luis Inacio da Silva, nicknamed Lula, president of the powerful Sao Bernardo Metallurgical Union, and Joao Paulo Pires of the Minas Gerais Metallurgical Federation, does not consider that it has been defeated.

Despite the presence of military police, called in to stop an invasion of the podium, those who are demanding annulment stopped Judge Wagner Giglio from talking. A member of the Superior Labor Court, he had been invited by the directorate to give a presentation.

The CNTI president, who promised an explanation today during a special plenary session, lacked a quorum and therefore could not get the seven committees and 20 subcommittees created for the purpose of debating specific matters to meet.

Commentators today asserted that the opposition between the two principal factions of the Congress seems unresolvable.

Labor leader Luis Inacio da Silva, who led the recent metallurgical strike in Sao Paulo, asserted that the basic principle of democracy is not to have a monolog with the workers but to listen to them. He said: We are against that minority which is entrenched in Brasilia. The worker's problem is very different from what is thought at Planalto (the presidency).

TEN MORE AIR FORCE GENERALS SUPPORT LEIGH BY RESIGNING

PY251804Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1418 GMT 25 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 25 Jul--Ten more Chilean Air Force (FACH) generals decided to leave the organization after Gen Gustavo Leigh was removed as commander and member of the military junta.

A report released today indicates that the ten are in addition to the eight who already showed support for Leigh by retiring. As a result of these resignations, out of 21 FACH generals, only 2 will stay: Gen Fernando Matthei, appointed junta member and air force commander, replacing Leigh, and Gen Javier Lopez Lopetegui Torres, new chief of staff.

This complete beheading of the Chilean Air Force leadership is going to create serious difficulties for air force reorganization throughout the country. The FACH generals, except Generals Matthei and Lopetegui, met until early this morning to study the situation.

LEIGH WARNS OF 'DIFFICULT TIMES' AHEAD

PY252114Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2047 GMT 25 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, 25 Jul--Gen Gustavo Leigh, former commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force, said today that difficult times are ahead for Chile.

Leigh, who was dismissed last Monday as commander in chief of the air force and member of the military junta, told the afternoon newspaper LA SEGUNDA: "I am leaving with my head high. I have not resigned my post." He added: "I am not going to do anything in any way because I place the interests of the fatherland above everything." He also warned that difficult times are ahead for Chile and "we will need everything we have."

NEW COMMANDER MATTHEI SAYS AIR FORCE IS CALM

PY251528Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 25 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The new commander of the air force and member of the military junta, Gen Fernando Matthei, has declared that the situation in the Chilean Air Force is calm and that the changes in command have apparently been accepted as inevitable. He said that he talked to the unit commanders of Antofagasta, Quinteros, the antiaircraft artillery regiment in Colina, Cerrillos, Punta Arenas and the logistics command.

The air force is carrying out its mission normally, as it has always done, he declared, adding: This is not the first time there has been a change in command. We understand that people change. We all pass. I will also go, but the institutions continue.

With regard to his appointment, General Matthei said that it took him by complete surprise. He said that he was going to resign because it came to a point where he could no longer agree with the political course which General Leigh was imposing on the air force. He also said that he felt a great deal of respect for General Leigh. He said: I will always support what he accomplished over a period of many years. I regret I have to be his successor.

Gen Fernando Matthei was ninth in the air force echelon. The following generals were before him: Jose Martini Lema, Nicanor Diaz de Estrada, Sergio Leigh Guzman, Sergio Figueroa Gutierrez, Raul Vargas, Jacobo Atala, Gerardo Lopez Angulo and Eduoardo Fournet.

Asked if his appointment meant beheading the head of the air force, General Matthei said that this has happened before, when an officer with less seniority has been appointed chief and the others have had to go. He added that it has always been like this; this is not the first time it has happened.

The new air force commander began his duties yesterday afternoon by meeting with several air force generals. In the meantime, Gen Gustavo Leigh said farewell to the personnel who worked with him. When talking to reporters accredited to the government he said that he was going home to rest and to dedicate himself to his family. He said he will not assume any public or political role, neither now nor in the future.

Further Comments

PY252151Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Gen Fernando Matthei, new member of the military junta, said that it would have been moral cowardice not to accept the appointment of commander of the air force. He said he feels a great deal of respect and admiration for Gen Gustavo Leigh. These remarks were made by General Matthei a few moments ago in the Health Ministry, where he went to say farewell to personnel of that ministry. He said that he did not have any idea how events occurred yesterday. [recorded passage indistinct] In reference to General Leigh, General Matthei reiterated that he felt great respect and admiration for his willpower and decision. [recorded passage indistinct]

General Matthei was then asked why he did not sign the letter sent by the Council of Ministers to Gen Gustavo Leigh stating their disagreement with Leigh's political position. General Matthei, raising his right arm, said categorically:

[Begin Matthei recording] What I have said is true and I want people to know that what I said is true. That day I had to attend a cabinet meeting [words indistinct] but I was told that there was not going to be a cabinet meeting. Then I received a call from Minister Sergio Fernandez' office and he told me [words indistinct] a very serious situation [words indistinct] therefore [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

General Matthei was asked if the retirement of several air force generals would create any problems for the air force. [begin Matthei recording] No, this will not create any problems. These (?vacancies) can be covered without any problems. I have absolutely no problems in this regard [words indistinct].

ARGENTINE NEGOTIATING TEAM ARRIVES IN SANTIAGO

PY260015Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 25 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The members of the Argentine delegation to Argentine-Chilean joint commission No 2 dealing with the border difference in the southern area of the continent are now in the Chilean capital. This bilateral commission, which is to reach a decision before 2 November, will hold its fourth round of negotiations beginning today at the Argentine Embassy in Santiago.

COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA AGREE TO RESUME DELIMITATION TALKS

PA242003Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] Colombia and Venezuela today agreed to resume negotiations for the delimitation of marine and submarine areas. Perez and Turbay Ayala signed a declaration of principles reaffirming the need to continue negotiations between the two governments in order to seek an equitable agreement by peaceful means.

The border conflict negotiations are practically frozen and the subject has been discussed only in occasional meetings between the two countries' foreign ministers. In their joint declaration, the two leaders ratify the need to maintain their countries' relations within a framework of harmony, understanding and peace.

After releasing the declaration, Colombian President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said in Caracas that the best path has been chosen in order to continue discussing the delimitation of marine and submarine areas until a final agreement is reached. Turbay Ayala rejected the possibility of taking the conflict to an international court of justice.

FIGURES RELEASED ON COLOMBIAN-USSR TRADE

PA251751Y Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 22 Jul 78 p 12A PA

[Excerpt] Commercial relations between the USSR and Colombia are being conducted on a broad legal base. A government-to-government trade agreement based on upon free convertibility was signed in 1968. This agreement includes general clauses which regulate and encourage reciprocal trade. It is based on most-favored-nation treatment. An agreement was also signed on the provision of machinery and equipment to Colombia by the USSR and an agreement on economic-commercial and scientific-technical cooperation.

The trade between USSR and Colombia is indicated by the following figures: [as received]

Years	Global Trade	To Colombia	From Colombia
1970	15,770	1,239	14,531
1971	8,132	2,218	5,914
1972	2,132	1,289	1,346
1973	18,036	763	17,273
1974	10,503	3,137	7,342
1975	1,390	1,339	51
1976	11,815	1,487	10,328
1977	2,130	1,953	177

Source: National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) 1970-1975 Foreign Trade (ONCOMEX) Registry 1976-1977

Among the most important traditional USSR exports to Colombia are trolley buses, campers, chasses, camper spare parts, electric meters, machines and mechanical tools, vodka and watches. The USSR buys coffee and other products from Colombia.

One of the problems is the USSR deficit in its trade with Colombia. Another problem is the very reduced list of merchandise. One of the successful developments in trade relations between the USSR and Colombia is the basic agreement on the design, provision and installation of hydroenergetic equipment for the hydroelectric centrals of Alto Sinu (Urra I, Urra II), signed in Moscow on 5 September 1977.

BUCARAM WOULD BE 'ZEALOUS GUARD' OF ROLDOS GOVERNMENT

PA221355Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0351 GMT 22 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 21 Jul (AFP)--Populist leader Asaad Bucaram, top leader of the Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP), said here today that he will be a "zealous guard" over the possible future populist government in Ecuador.

Jaime Roldos, the candidate who won the first round of presidential elections, has a good chance of winning the presidential seat.

However, Asaad Bucaram, who was excluded from the presidential race by the electoral law, added in statements to the ECUADOREAN PRESS AGENCY that he does not want to be "a doorman, a minister or an ambassador" in a possible Roldos government.

SOCIALISTS TO ABSTAIN FROM SECOND ELECTORAL ROUND

PA231653Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Jul 78 PA

[Text] The Socialist Party of Ecuador [PSE] has decided to withdraw from the coalition which supported Dr Raul Clemente Huerta's presidential candidacy. It was also decided not to back any candidate in the second round.

PSE Secretary General Prof Julio Estupinan has announced that his party's national council, which is composed of the national executive committee and the secretaries general of socialism's provincial organizations, met in Quito to analyze the political situation and make certain decisions regarding the immediate future.

According to Estupinan, after hearing the provincial representatives' reports on the electoral results it was estimated that the socialists had obtained over 85,000 votes, a figure amply exceeding the quota established to qualify as a political party. He added that socialism met these requirements in the first electoral round and, therefore, he has decided to explain a number of contradictory reports.

After its unification, the party entered the campaign barely 2 months before the elections and it awaited and followed instructions in disciplined fashion. Now that the electoral campaign's first round has concluded, socialism has decided to break with the Democratic National Union that backed Dr Raul Clemente Huerta's candidacy, demonstrating evidence of its determined and unselfish efforts, despite the Liberals' constant obstructions, Dr Estupinan concluded.

AREQUIPA PROTOCOL RATIFIED BY GOVERNMENT

PA222009Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Yesterday the Ecuadorean Government officially approved and ratified the Arequipa Protocol signed on 21 April 1976. This protocol amends the Cartagena Accord and the Lima Protocol annexed to it.

During the 10th period of ordinary sessions of the commission the five member countries of the Cartagena Accord approved Resolution No 128, whereby the governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela are asked to sign the additional protocol which updates some of the terms of integration programs.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS REJECTION OF WRIT REQUESTED BY LAINO

PY251650Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Jul 78 p 22 PY

[Text] Attorney General Clotildo Jimenez Benitez yesterday handed down his decision regarding the writ of habeas corpus submitted by Domingo Laino's lawyers. Laino is now in Tacumbu Prison. The writ was submitted when the opposition leader was detained by police. Regarding Francisco Jose de Vargas, who was detained at the same time, the attorney general did not hand down a decision, because Jose de Vargas has already been released.

In the first place the attorney general clarifies the legal terminology regarding the Laino case and emphsizes the incorrect use of the words "kidnaping" and "abduction" when referring to the police action.

Jimenez Benitez asserts that "the action of the investigations police (in civilian clothes) conforms strictly to the law, in view of the fact that Laino is the principal defendent in an existing trial and in view of Article 45 of the Constitution, which says: "The preservation of public order, the security of the individual and his assets and the control of crime will be the responsibility of a police force whose organization and powers will be regulated by the law."

To this must be added the fact that the chief of police reported that Laino is at the disposal of the courts for violating Laws No 209 and 294, and this status provides the grounds for studying the habeas corpus writ. He then mentions Article No 9 of the constitution, which establishes: "The republic admits the principles of international law; condemns wars of aggression and conquest and every type of colonialism and imperialism; accepts peaceful solution to international controversies through legal measures; and proclaims its respect for human rights and the sovereignty of peoples and aspires to live in peace on the basis of legal equality."

Jimenez Benitez then analyzes the report of the judges of the 6th court, which contains the indictment against Laino, and it is established that he was brought to trial for having violated Laws No 209 and 294. The defendent has already given testimony and the trial was stopped in view of Laino's congressional immunity.

"For the writ of habeas corpus to be viable, there must not be an existing criminal case, nor must testimony have been given, nor must there exist an order for imprisonment. In the Laino case there is a trial in progress, he has given testimony and an order for imprisonment exists which was handed down by Judge Escobar Canteor," adds the attorney general. He then refers to the background of the trial in which Laino and others are involved and places emphasis on the statements of the other defendents which indicate numerous incriminating details. The extensive decision concludes by advising the Supreme Court to reject the habeas corpus writ submitted by Laino's lawyers because it is unjustified.

RADICAL LIBERAL DEPUTY QUERIES GOVERNMENT ON RIGHTS

FY211654Y Asuncion HOY in Spanish 21 Jul 78 p 14 PY

[Text] An information request proposal was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday by Ligia Prieto de Centurion, deputy for the Radical Liberal Party. Should this proposal pass, the Chamber of Deputies would have to submit to the executive branch, via the Foreign Relations Ministry, the following questions:

If there are reasons not to seek the ratification of the human rights convention signed in Costa Rica in 1969 by representatives of our government?

If the government does not deem it opportune to ask for that ratification by Congress, as provided by the national constitution, so that the Costa Rica human rights convention may be enforced in our country?

In the proposal presented to the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Prieto de Centurion points out also that the human rights convention signed in Costa Rica in 1969 was ratified by a sufficient number of countries to make that convention binding on all OAS member countries.

She also points out that, as a signatory of that convention, the government must submit that document according to the provisions of the National Constitution, in order to have it ratified.

In her proposal, Deputy Prieto de Centurion adds that the more guarantees given to human rights in a country enhances its prestige, since those guarantees are concrete and historically irreversible expressions of the dearest American ideals; that the Government of Paraguay, signatory of that convention, cannot stall ratification of a document representing a broad policy of respect for human beings and that therefore the ratification of the Costa Rica human rights convention would be in line with the country's best tradition of correct international behavior since 1811.

FIVE PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED FROM EMBOSCADA

FY222053Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Jul 78 p 24 PY

[Excerpt] Five persons charged under Law No 209, "Public Peace and Personal Freedom Defense Law," will be released from Emboscada Prison today. The prison terms to which they had been sentenced by the fifth court ended yesterday and Judge Jose Francisco Appleyard has ordered their release. The persons who will be released today are: Jorge Humberto Canese (serving a term in Tacumbu Prison) and Eduardo Arce Schaerer, Jose Morinigo Alcaraz, Antonio Valenzuela Candia, Oscar Rodriguez Campuzano, all serving terms in Emboscada. They were arrested in July last year and after the appropriate proceedings were taken to the prison and placed under the jurisdiction of the court.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS AGREEMENT--The national executive branch has submitted to Congress the nuclear safeguards agreement signed with the International Atomic Energy Agency in connection with the treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons in Latin America and the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 19 Jul 78 p 16 PY]

EL COMERCIO ON POSTPONEMENT OF FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENT

PA251759Y Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 21 Jul 78 p 2 PA

[Editorial: "Postponement of Foreign Debt Payments"]

[Text] An agreement signed between Peru and international banks permits postponement until 3 January 1979 of the payment of $185 million which our country should make during the second half of this year toward servicing the foreign debt. This year's payment totaled $306 million, of which $121 million was paid during the first half of the year. American, European and Japanese banks, led by Manufacturers Hanover Bank of New York, participated in the signing of the agreement and it was singled out by public credit director Dr Fernando Reus as a token of the international banks' confidence in the current economic and financial policy of Peru.

The postponement of payment which resulted from the negotiations conducted by an economic mission headed by the president of the Central Bank of Peru allows Peru to reenter the international money market in search of funds to meet its production requirements, particularly for the private sector. The possibility has been hinted at that another international bank loan for $185 million will be obtained in coming months. On the other hand, it is clear that through this agreement Peru can free a large amount of foreign currency for economic revitalization because it does not have to use it to pay the debt.

What will happen before next 3 January is precisely the focal point of the foreign debt problem. It is foreseen that from now on there will be intense negotiations with the IMF, whose representatives are already in our country, in order to modify the standby agreement whose goals have been considered impossible to achieve. A reasonable and realistic agreement with the IMF is, given the international financial situation, the necessary and inescapable basis for Peru to start bargaining with its creditors to restructure its foreign debt. Otherwise, the country could be faced with pressing circumstances because the payments programmed for 1978 would commit up to 52 per cent of the value of our exports. The IMF, whose decisions will serve as a guide for Peru's creditors, is acting within the context of its tradition and goals when it takes into account strictly economic considerations, but it is obvious that from Breton Woods to now the world has changed much and social stability in one part of the world matters to the whole world. It would be good for everybody if this institution of such international importance were to stop looking at life through just one eye.

COMMISSION BEGINS WORK ON ASSEMBLY REGULATIONS

PY251446Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The multiparty commission yesterday began to draft the internal regulations of the Constituent Assembly. This commission is headed by (Luis Alberto Sanchez) and is made up of 18 assemblymen from all the participating groups.

The installation of the commission and its first meeting were held behind closed doors. At the conclusion of the meeting, the commission president said that regulations will be approved during the assembly's first session, probably on 30 or 31 July. (Sanchez) reported that ideas about the constitution were discussed by the commission, which also prepared an official letter for the presidency of the preparatory board.

The (?12) assemblymen who have not yet been sworn in will do so during the session to be held on 26 July. This was reported yesterday by the president of the preparatory board, Victor Raul Haya de la Torre.

Haya de la Torre said he could not yet give any details of the program to be carried out on 28 July, when the Constituent Assembly will be installed. The chief of the Aprista Party of Peru said that work is being carried out in an atmosphere of cordiality and enthusiasm and that up to the present time there has been no opposition.

LABOR UNION WANTS JOB RIGHTS IN NEW CONSTITUTION

PA260415Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0159 GMT 26 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 25 Jul (AFP)--The Pro-APRA Confederation of Workers of Peru [CTP] today requested that the Constituent Assembly include labor guarantees in the new constitution. It especially requested that the constitution include the right to work, just compensation, full social security, the right to strike and the participation of the workers in corporations. The CTP, which adopted these proposals in its third national plenum, also proposed keeping the subsidies on food products and decreasing government expenditure to the lowest possible level.

After asking for the abolition of a recent so-called job stability law because it is considered backward, antilabor and probusiness, it demanded cooperative self-help at all levels. It also expresses "its fervent greetings" to Victor Raul Haya de la Torre and to the APRA Party for its "resounding victory" in the recent Constituent Assembly elections. Finally, it said that this APRA victory demonstrates that the people are in favor of the great causes and have trust in a new dawn.

FOCEP LEADER RETURNS, COMMENTS ON TREATMENT IN ARGENTINA

PA232305Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2021 GMT 23 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 23 Jul (LATIN)--Leftist leader Genaro Ledesma Izquieta said here today upon returning from exile that the Argentine Government treats Peruvian exiles as "prisoners of war." Ledesma, who arrived from Paris, spent several weeks in Argentina following his banishment by the Peruvian military regime on 25 May. He was charged with subversion.

Ledesma, president of the Trotskiyist Peasant, Student and Workers Popular Front [FOCEP], was elected to the Constituent Assembly, which forced the government to guarantee his return out of respect for his legislative immunity.

His election has been known since 18 July, but he was not able to return until now, when the Constituent Assembly paid for his return trip as demanded by former guerrilla Hugo Blanco, one of FOCEP's top leaders, who was deported along with Ledesma.

"It is most unusual...that I should return at the expense of the state, since it is the Constituent Assembly that has sent for me," Ledesma said during a press conference at the Jorge Chavez International Airport. "I was put in a cell without lights which still bore fresh marks of the prisoners massacred by the Argentine Government. They kept the cells in the dark so that we could not see these marks. They only took us out to be photographed. We were held incommunicado," Ledesma added.

The leftist leader, who is a legal adviser for important miners and peasants unions, arrived in the company of another FOCEP leader, Ricardo Mapuri, also elected to the Constituent Assembly, and labor leaders Valentin Pacho Quispe, of the mining sector, and Justiniano Apaza Ordonez, of the peasant sector.

PRESIDENT PEREZ HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN SURINAM

PA252010Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1715 GMT 25 Jul 78 PA

[By Hector R. Lopez]

[Text] Paramaribo, 25 Jul (LATIN)--Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez today rejected the idea that Brazil has expansionist intentions in America and expressed his opposition to intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, in reference to Cuba's presence in Africa. At a press conference held on the second day of his visit to Surinam, the president defended the need to obtain the fairest prices for raw materials exported by less developed countries, and said that Venezuela is willing to cooperate by contributing $30 million to the Caribbean development fund.

"A myth has formed" about Brazil, the president said, in answer to a question at a press conference with Surinam journalists. "It is not expansionist, nor imperialist, and even if it wants to be, it cannot be."

"Brazil needs us, just as we need Brazil," the president said, going on to praise the recent signing of the Amazon treaty for the development of that area by Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Surinam and Guyana.

Answering a question on Cuba, he said: "We are obliged to coexist with it and should demand that, just as we have no intention of intervening in its internal policy, it should not intervene in ours."

Asked about the Cuban presence in Africa, he said that it is a "sensitive subject," but explained that Venezuela's position is to oppose "categorically" any kind of intervention, "no matter how just the cause may be."

The Venezuelan president went on to warn that Cuba is not the only one intervening in Africa. "We repudiate the intervention of South Africa, which has a censurable government. We repudiate the intervention of European mercenaries," he added.

When questioned about the problems poor countries have purchasing petroleum because of price increases, he maintained that the solution "is not to lower the price of petroleum but to obtain better prices for the products sold by the developing nations."

"Industrialized nations have slandered the OPEC. They manipulate the big news agencies and through them try to create a rift between the Third World countries that have petroleum resources and those that have none," he said.

According to Perez, there is no interest "in increasing the value of petroleum, but rather in creating an international economic order or equity and justice," where raw materials and the work of laborers of less developed nations will have the same value as the products imported from industrialized nations.

The Venezuelan chief executive said that his country offered to cooperate by offering 10 percent of the fund for Caribbean development, which should reach $300 million annually for 5 years. But he expressed unahppiness at the scant participation of industrialized nations, with the exception of the United States, which permitted the collection of only $120 million for this fund to develop former colonies which acquire their independence in the Caribbean.

The Venezuelan president confirmed that he will go to Guyana next month to talk with the Georgetown government about the border problem between the two nations, a subject on which he hopes a "worthy agreement" will be reached.

He maintained that American countries must make a big effort to resolve the border problems still pending within "an integrationist" framework. He asserted that such problems delay integration, without which, he said, there can be no true progress, and "our economic independence will be compromised."

Explaining his presence in Surinam, he said that "Venezuela has not come here as an uncle rich in petroleum to do favors for Surinam." He said that several fields of complementation between both nations have been found and that Venezuela will buy hundreds of wood houses, while Surinam is interested in marketing its bauxite and alumina. Venezuela is interested in offering its petroleum experience "at no cost," he said. "We will help find petroleum in this country."

Addresses Surinam Parliament

PA260220Y Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2143 GMT 25 Jul 78 PA

[Speech by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez to Surinam Parliament--live]

[Excerpts] Almost 3 years ago, when Surinam joined the family of Third World countries as a free and sovereign country, I reaffirmed in a message to President Ferrier Venezuela's commitment to give support, solidarity and cooperation to strengthen the sovereignty and prosperity of the emerging nation. Today, on this happy and solemn occasion, I feel honored to speak to the legitimate representatives of the people of Surinam to confirm the irrevocable friendship of the people and government of Venezuela. With the presence of its chief of state, Venezuela comes today to render tribute and friendship to one of the youngest nations of our mestizo America with assurances of mutual affection and unity before the same destiny. The democratic desire of both peoples, their form of republican government and an effective militancy in representative democracy commit us to joint action to exalt the essential values of human dignity and freedom on which our principal objectives of collective welfare, fraternity and peace are based.

We, the developing countries, have the task which cannot be postponed: breaking down the barriers of selfishness that have obstinately obstructed the development of our nations, which are encumbered by many common problems. The fundamental objectives of the Third World are to attain social and economic development for all our peoples, full implementation of democracy, integral respect for human rights and the elimination of colonialism, racial discrimination and the totalitarian policy of apartheid. Our efforts should be directed not only (?toward our own advantage) and participation in the dynamic unity of the Third World countries, but also toward the advancement of formulas for rapprochement and integration of Latin America, including all the countries of the Caribbean. The transnational corporations have spread the myth of a wealthy and spendthrift Venezuela in their determination to create a false image of our country and provoke distrust and division. Venezuela is not a wealthy country, in spite of the fact that it has oil, a nonrenewable raw material which is scarce and will someday be exhausted. We have dedicated large resources and made every effort to promote the development of our economy, thereby providing firm bases, security and welfare for our people. However, we are certain that all will be in vain unless the world creates the bases for a new international economic order which will value our raw materials and our work equally with that of the work, manufactured goods and technology of the industrialized countries. The real battle for our right to welfare is being fought at the international level.

In spite of the fact that we are a developing country with many unsolved problems, we have demonstrated that our solidarity is real and not a simple slogan.

We have commited ourselves to sharing our possibilities for progress through multilateral agreements, international financial organizations and, at the bilateral level, with the countries of Latin America, taking into careful consideration our priority obligations with the new nations of the Caribbean. We promote relations of frank, permanent cooperation without restrictions of any kind or ulterior motives. It is a new concept of solidarity which can and should be shared by the industrialized countries, which have traditionally made solidarity subject to conditions for ulterior purposes of predominance.

The industrialized powers, the countries of the north, have historical commitments to the countries of the Caribbean. We have insisted on a program of development for the Caribbean area and, although the goals proposed by Venezuela have not been attained, we have obtained the establishment of a development fund, which is still insufficient but which constitutes an initial step of certain importance in the desired direction. Industrialized nations have contributed in a gesture of understanding which permits us to expect responsible commitments from them so that the new nations of the Caribbean will develop autonomously, without conditions or the exploitation of their human and natural resources for the welfare of others.

Nature has provided Surinam and Venezuela with important renewable and nonrenewable natural resources. In this field, we have real possibilities for cooperation and coordination of efforts together with the other Latin American countries. The Amazon treaty is a fortunate agreement that defines our common interests and responsibilities while simultaneously demanding from us inevitable commitments of integration.

For a long time we have suffered the consequences of international trade terms that adversely affect our basic exports. The trend of deterioration in the prices of our raw materials has worsened in the face of increasing costs of manufactured products we import from the industrialized nations. This situation demands the prompt establishment of the common reserve fund as the main instrument of an integrated program of basic products. The absence of a political decision by the industrialized countries, depite the acquired commitments, has still not permitted its implementation. The Third World countries are fully convinced that the controversy will be long. They are also convinced of the need to insist on this, continuing this and other initiatives which will form part of the new international economic order.

At the beginning of this year, our governments signed the friendship and cooperation agreement which laid the groundwork for integral cooperation between Surinam and Venezuela. Recently, we had the honor of receiving in Venezuela his excellency Surinam Prime Minister Henck Arron. During his pleasant and productive visit, we were able to confirm that the cooperative relations between the two countries have been developing satisfactorily. On that occasion, we agreed to strengthen the relations of cooperation in the fields of culture, science, technology, trade, transport and communications.

We have come to this beautiful and fraternal land to intensify dialog and to confirm the mutual commitment of creating strong and lasting ties. From here, from the youngest nation of our America, I express confidence in our common destiny, in cooperation between our countries, in the friendly, fraternal and peaceful settlement of all our problems through fair solutions that will open a definitive phase of peace and confidence between us, leaving behind the suspicion and distrust we inherited from colonialism.

I am deeply grateful for the warm welcome that the hospitable Surinam people, government and parliament have given us. I feel I am a part of this land and this people. Brothers: I return to my country convinced that relations between Surinam and Venezuela will continue on increasingly promising paths. We will continue defending jointly the cause of the Third World, which is international justice and fraternity. We will thus contribute to the achievement of a prosperous future for our peoples and for world peace. Thank you very much.

HEALTH MINISTER NOTES POLITICAL OVERTONES IN DOCTORS STRIKE

PA251652Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Jul 78 PA

[Interview with Health Minister Abraham Saied on 24 July--recorded; location not given]

[Excerpts] [Televisora Nacional announcer Luis A. Carrizo] In an effort to cooperate with the government authorities, at their request, we will now retransmit, in view of the community's interest, a report on the medical strike. We will also report on the doctors' opinions and retransmit an interview granted by Health Minister Abraham Saied to Circuito RPC Television, channel 4.

[Begin recording] [Circuito RPC Television announcer] Doctor Saied, what can the Panamanian people expect in view of this conflict in case no agreement is reached?

[Answer] That is a very good question. We feel that this strike is not against the government, but a strike against the people, against the needy people, who are the ones who suffer the consequences of this strike. The people who need these services in the Santo Tomas Hospital or in our health centers are the most needy people, the poor people. Those who have money go to private clinics, where the doctors are working, and pay for their medical services. Those who are not receiving medical attention are the needy, the poor people. Therefore, the strike is aimed at the poor people.

The doctors claim this is not a political movement. It might not have started as a political movement, but in actuality, so many people are participating, giving their opinion and making decisions that they are actually involved in a political action. This action is being used and will continue to be used by the opponents of our government in order to say that these are the answers to the calls that they have been making for a general strike.

By means of this broadcast, I wish to tell the community that we are aware of the problem that has arisen, and we will do everything we can to maintain our health services and prevent unnecessary deaths resulting from the negligence of some officials. I also wish to state that we are unable to meet the salary demands of the doctors. [end recording]

No Agreements Reached

PA260233Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 25 Jul 78 PA

[Direct report from conference room of Health Ministry by station reporter Itzel de Rangel on meeting between government representatives and striking doctors--live]

[Text] A meeting recently ended in the conference room of the Health Ministry. Despite the fact that Health Minister Dr Abraham Saied has not yet made any official statements, we questioned some of the striking doctors as they were leaving the meeting. We have learned the following:

The doctors' strike is continuing, since it was not possible for the position of the doctors and the government to be reconciled, in view of the doctors' position that negotiations should begin before the strike is lifted. Apparently, government authorities proposed the opposite; that is, that the strike be lifted before negotiations begin. These have apparently been the agreements reached during the meeting today. [sentence as heard]

Organizations Oppose Strike

PA252136Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 25 Jul 78 pp 1A, 8A PA

[Excerpt] The most important Panamanian labor organizations and peasant confederations have condemned the interns strike because they consider "it directed against the people" and "a threat to most dispossessed classes of the people." These organizations have issued long communiques analyzing the situation in detail.

One of the statements sent to the communication media states that "the people should know that while hospitals are without doctors to take care of the sick workers and peasants, the doctors are attending to another sector of the population in their private clinics, a sector which is not exactly the poorest sector and which does not have to go to state hospitals. In fact, this group of patients consists of those who have no economic problems, who have large salaries and who have never seen the inside of a charity hospital or a health center."

Yesterday, the health minister issued a communique rejecting charges made by the striking doctors that they had been "threatened by a high government official." The Health Ministry emphatically pointed out that nobody has been authorized to threaten doctors or persons who participate in the strike. The ministry said that its attitude as well as that of other authorities has been invariably based on respect for people and their property, regardless of their social, professional or economic position.

The Health Ministry said in its communique that "for this reason we deplore and condemn any act of verbal of physical violence against any citizen, especially those belonging to the health sector, just as we condemn the attitude of some doctors who refuse to do their duty of attending to citizens who require urgent medical assistance."

Commentator Criticizes Strike

PA260338Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 25 Jul 78 PA

[Danilo Caballero commentary: "Only the People Save the People"]

[Text] It has been rightly said that human life is nature's most important asset. For this reason, when entire nations are eliminated as a result of hatred, as occurred during World War II, these actions are condemned and efforts are made to prevent them from happening again to the detriment of the peace and progress of the nations of the world.

That portion of history still has strong ties to the present, even in our country where a fight is on against backwardness, illiteracy and malnutrition. But when in the midst of activities aimed at carrying out the development plans promoted by the state a group of doctors declare themselves on strike and close hospitals, demanding outlandish salary increases, the national welfare is again threatened as it was during wartime.

It is true that Panama, since it uses the dollar and does not have a solid economy, has been one of the countries most adversely affected by inflation. This fact has resulted in the reduction of the Panamanian family budget, especially the budget of humble sectors that have no specific profession, and the budget of the unemployed. However, it must be noted that this critical situation does not apply to doctors, a professional sector with an income level that places them in a privileged position. Nothing, from any point of view, can justify jeopardizing the health of the people because of whims of because of the aspirations of seditious elements.

Some Panamanians who have gone with their sick children to hospitals in search of care and assistance have asked themselves: What is this strike about? What is behind all this? These questions cannot remain unanswered because the embattled people of Panama, the people who have waged the anti-oligarchic and anti-imperialist battles and carry out the most heroic struggle for a better fatherland, are the ones who are being punished the most by this unjust protest.

It is important to recall that some weeks ago the old leader of the Panamenist Party, Dr Arnulfo Arias, called for a paralyzation of the country, for a general strike against the government of General Torrijos. That call is part of an effort to destabilize the nation precisely at the moment the people are preparing to go to the polls on 6 August to choose their legitimate representatives.

Dr Arias, the same Dr Arias who during the bloody events of 9 January occupied himself with irrigating his coffee plantation on his private farm of Arcoiris, is the one who is now calling for the paralyzation of hospitals. The role that the doctors have been assigned at this moment is to serve as a spark, to provoke a general protest against the achievements of the revolutionary government and against our honorable commander, Omar Torrijos, in order to supposedly open the way for the opposition to assume more belligerant positions in the state. The escalation, however, has not only become evident; the relationship between the doctors who have promoted the disorder and the most obscure groups in the country--which feel a great disregard for the people, the children and their health--has been made public. Their true commitment is with the past, with the exploiters and enemies of liberation.

In the face of this, we think it is important for the government to adopt emergency measures to safeguard the interests of the poor sectors that do not have the money to pay for visits to private air-conditioned clinics. For example, a priority effort must be made to create a just salary scale to benefit paramedic sectors such as nurses, nurses aides, laboratory workers and health officials whose monthly incomes are under $300. In addition to this, and as a result of this, there should be competitive contests between candidates for positions as medical interns and residents so that the selection will give all equal opportunity. This will force a serious revalidation of doctors graduated from foreign universities whose degrees should cease being passports allowing them to work in hospitals in our country.

The government must learn from the present experience and appoint medical and paramedical teams that will work exclusively for the state and have hospitals and health and research centers rightly linked to the University of Panama, the main source of professionalism.

We sincerely believe that this country is mature and realizes when an effort is being made to destroy their well-being and the future of liberation. On the road to progress, there will be room for patriotic doctors who do love the people.

ARNULFO ARIAS TOURS SANTIAGO, VERAGUAS

PA250422Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Think about and tell me what must be done, because it is not merely a matter of overthrowing this regime but of raising this republic up from its very bases, Dr Arnulfo Arias said during his tour through Veraguas Province. The Panamenist leader began his tour in favor of democracy and freedom, as he called this tour, on Saturday by visiting the district capitals of La Atalaya, San Francisco, Santa Fe, Canazas, La Mesa and Las Palmas. In most of the places he visited that day, Dr Arias briefly mentioned the country's political situation and also invited the people to pray, to forgive and to have faith.

There were times when the Panamenist leader halted the automobile caravan to enter the local church, as occurred in La Atalaya where, accompanied by his wife, he knelt before the Christ and placed a floral wreath there. However, the number of persons in attendance at the gathering places gave evidence that his passage through these towns was almost unnoticed. There were cases, such as in Santa Fe, where the number of persons was below the minimum estimated by the organizers. This caused some speculation among the Panamenist Party directors, especially in Santa Fe. However, the situation changed a little when the Canazas church bells were rung by the parish priest to welcome Dr Arnulfo Arias. In this town the Panamenist leader referred to the recent pastoral letter and the statements issued by opposition groups.

Dr Arias urged the people to read the pastoral letter because, according to him, it was very similar to the principles expressed by the opposition political parties. In Canazas he also mentioned the medical strike which is now taking place in the country and said that it would finally bring peace [as heard] to the nation. This was the town in which he spoke the longest. When he concluded his impromptu speech, Arias was invited by the parish priest to visit the church.

The Panamenist leader did not speak more than 30 minutes in all during his visit to the six towns on the first day of his tour in this region. During his tour he was accompanied by community leaders, members of the Panamenist youth and party representatives. These included Ricardo Arias Calderon.

Dr Arias' second tour took place in Santiago, Veraguas Province, where his visit coincided with the patron saint festivities in this town. Panamenist flags were placed in the Juan Demostenes Arosemena Plaza where the rally took place. The people gathered along the main street to watch the passage of the Panamenist chief, who headed an automobile caravan.

We must note that most of the sympathizers were middle-aged persons who still recall the three Arias administrations and his three overthrows. Santiago was chosen by the Panamesist leader and the other party leaders as the site for their most virulent speeches, including a speech by Dr Manuel Garcia Almengor of the Independent Democratic Movement. Dr Almengor referred to the nation's economy and the handling of public funds. Dr Arias in turn made use of his clerical [as heard] oratory to attack the present administration and especially Gen Omar Torrijos, whom he called a tin soldier. This speech was the longest, since it took some 10 minutes. It included references to the Santiago teachers school, the religious beliefs of the people and attacks on the incumbent administration.

Following the Santiago rally, the caravan made up of privately owned and rented automobiles went to Rio de Jesus. Along the way Dr Arias stopped the caravan to greet the people who had waited to see it pass. Christian Democratic leader Ricardo Arias Calderon spoke in this town 24 hours later. The last town visited by Arias yesterday was Sona.

The traditional Panamenist leaders in the district capitals organized the welcoming ceremonies. Dr Arias was less violent in his speeches in Veraguas Province. In Sona, he recalled the road conditions existing during the first half of this century when he visited Sona for the first time. Dr Arias took some 14 hours to tour some 500 km of the highway uniting the various towns visited by the Panamenist and opposition parties. We now give you excerpts of Dr Arias speech in Justo Arosemena Plaza in Santiago where the loudspeaker system made hearing difficult at times:

[Begin recording] It has been an act of providence that we are meeting in Santiago, Veraguas Province. As you know, Santiago is the patron saint of Spain and I am sure that all your souls desire that we follow the precepts of Christianity and the church and especially Catholicism, which is the soul of the Panamanian people, although we do not have anything against any creed or race and receive them all with open arms.

We can be sure that all my former friends who are now missing but who for me are still alive [words indistinct] so we can feel their spirits, which want to be free and which want you too to be free in body and soul. [applause]

Since 1931 my soul has been identified with the Panamanian people. And you, who have prayed to God today, must think about what should be done in order to raise the republic. It is not merely a matter of ousting the tin soldier. It is a matter of building the republic from top to bottom. [applause]

I could hardly sleep the night before last thinking about what can be done with a country which has reached the bottom spiritually and which materially owes $3 billion, money which has passed through the hands of these rascals who have placed the funds in U.S. and European banks. [applause] Meanwhile, they are afraid to come down to earth. They spend thousands of dollars per minute for airplanes while you must pay $1.10 for gasoline to transport your food. [Words indistinct] and kill some of you in order to keep the Panamanian people in subjugation materially, morally and spiritually.

They are like the small creatures which live in swamps and suck blood. What do you call them? Leeches. While the people starve these leeches tour Europe. Once when I was at the Miami airport I saw one of Torrijos' air force planes land. I wondered what it was doing. It was brining Torrijos and his friends to purchase luxury goods in Miami with the people's money.

I have returned after 10 years, called back by the Panamanian people. You know that I have been exiled on several occasions over many years. The first time I was exiled in 1941 I should have thanked God because it meant that we had begun to have a country. [applause]

When one suffers, is imprisoned and tortured one must think about how to save the country and the people. You must think what must be done to save your sons and your grandchildren from this rottenness, these offenses and these tortures. After 17 years you have me here full of hope and with the desire to help all of you. I ask you [word indistinct] to take me to the presidency. This has really been my [words indistinct]. [shouts, chants]

[Words indistinct] In this great national union is to put an end to this system of shame and violation of the Constitution and to implant democracy with a free nation and people. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW SIP LEADERSHIP--Pedro Rognoni has been reelected president of the Panamanian Industrialists Union [SIP]. Other elected members of the SIP board of directors were Vincente Pascual, first vice president; Ignacio Mallol, second vice president; Roberto Gonzalez-Revilla, treasurer; Ralph de Lima, secretary; Alberto Vallarino III, assistant secretary; Dario Selles, Demetrio Calankeis, David Dayan and Eligio Crespo, directors. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 25 Jul 78 p 1, 25 PA]

CANADIAN LOAN TERMS--Expanding on the announcement made by Panamanian Chief of Government Torrijos last Friday in David, Ruben Dario Herrera, manager of the Cerro Colorado Mine Development Corporation, explained that the Canadian Government made a preliminary offer of $1 billion to finance the exploitation of the mine. However, this offer is subject to revision once the cost of equipment, engineering services and expenses both locally and in Canada are established. He said that three-fourths of the loan would come from Canada's export development corporation with the remainder coming from Canadian commercial banks, which is the reason that two types of interest rates were established. Herrera emphasized that the loan is being made to the Cerro Colorado Mine Development Corporation and, therefore, it does not affect the nation's foreign debt. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Jul 78 PA]

COSTA RICA

SECURITY FORCES MOBILIZED AGAINST SANDINISTS

PA251930Y San Jose Cadena de Emisoras Columbia in Spanish 1720 GMT 25 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Public Security Ministry spokesmen announced today the mobilization of security personnel to search for Sandinists who are operating in northern Costa Rica. According to reports received by the authorities deployed along the border, Sandinist groups early Sunday morning killed a Costa Rican in Castillo Viejo on Nicaraguan territory.

Forty civil guardsmen arrived in San Carlos this morning and entered the mountains en route to the place known as (Petosol de los Quines) in search of Sandinist cells. The entire rural assistance corps of San Carlos County was mobilized this morning and alerted to expect any Sandinist reaction and to be ready to intervene if necessary against Sandinists who use our territory as a springboard to enter Nicaragua.

ANTI-SOMOZA DEMONSTRATION STAGED IN SAN JOSE

PA251537Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1215 GMT 25 Jul 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Several hundred persons assembled peacefully in this capital late this afternoon to express their support for the struggle which is being waged against the Nicaraguan Government headed by Gen Anastasio Somoza. The demonstrators, numbering less than 1,000, joined the speakers in demanding effective support for the struggle of the Nicaraguan people so they can see that Costa Ricans are sharing their anguish today so they can celebrate their victories in the future.

Communist Deputy Rodrigo Urena said that now is the time to express militant solidarity with the people of Nicaragua in view of the fact that the Somoza dictatorship is shaky, and the only thing left to do is give it the final blow. Javier Villaurrutia, a Spanish priest, also spoke urging Nicaraguans to remain alert so they will not fall into the trap set by the dictatorship--the trap of dividing the opposition.

NICARAGUA

NATIONAL GUARD ISSUES COMMUNQUE ON GUERRILLA ATTACKS

PA251349Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 25 Jul 78 PA

[Communique No. 32 of the Nicaraguan National Guard's Legal and Public Relations Office]

[Text] The Nicaraguan National Guard's Legal and Public Relations Office informs the public that at 1920 last night, 22 July, the Los Sabalos police post in Rio San Juan Department was attacked by subversives. The post commander, Corporal [name indistinct], No. 15690 GN, was at the camp of the geographic institute. When he rushed to the defense of the post he was killed by the subversives. The police post was defended by an enlisted man who repelled the attack with the spontaneous help of patriotic citizens. In their attempt to seize the police post, the attackers seriously wounded innocent persons with 12-gage shotguns. Those wounded include Mrs Teresa [name indistinct], a 12-year-old girl and Mr Eduardo (Barries).

When the attack was thwarted, the subversives damaged the post and telegraph office. They attacked the house of Mr Leon Parrales, whom they took hostage after robbing him of 6,000 cordobas. At 0400 today, they forced Humbert Parrales to take them in a boat belonging to the geographic institute up the river to the mouth of [words indistinct] where they abandoned the hostages and the boat.

At 0130 today, 23 July, another group tried to attack the police post at El Castillo. The attackers were repelled at 0400. They stole a boat owned by Mr Ricardo Aragon which they used to go to a place called El Jovito on the San Juan River. The attackers killed citizen (Filadelfo Talavera) and seriously wounded Gilfredo Romero and Ramon Moreno Gomez as they and other citizens courageously defended the El Castillo police post. The wounded have been transferred to the general military hospital where they are recovering.

The two groups which attacked the police posts came from Costa Rican territory to which they returned after the attempts to attack the police posts were thwarted.

[Signed] Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar, chief of the National Guard's Legal and Public Relations Office

MORE KILLINGS REPORTED IN MONDAY'S VIOLENCE

PA251340Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 25 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Two students were killed last night in Las Americas Cuatro District by a paramilitary group. One of the students was identified as Luis Antonio Jera Guerrero from the Modesto Armijo High School located in Unidad de Propositos District of the capital. The other student was still in the morgue of El Retiro Hospital waiting to be identified by his relatives. According to other students, they were all collecting funds when a man dressed in civilian clothes fired at them, killing the two students, who were picked up by a Red Cross ambulance.

AFP Report

PA251952Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1751 GMT 25 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 25 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here today that five persons were killed in violent incidents on Monday. According to a newscast, four were killed by armed groups apparently linked to the government. The fifth person died from wounds sustained while being arrested.

Three of the opposition were killed in Managua, two students in the labor sector of Las Americas in southeastern Managua, and another person downtown.

In Jinotepe, 45 km south of Amanagua, a fourth person was killed in violent incidents during a demonstration against the Anastasio Somoza regime. The army also announced the arrest and death in Masaya, 30 km east of Managua, of Carlos Donald Mayorca Bermudez, who was being sought on grounds that he participated in an attack on the Indian district of Monimbo in which a National Guard officer was killed. According to the National Guard, Bermudez died while being operated upon in a military hospital to extract a bullet which had wounded him during his arrest.

YOUTH TRIBUNAL TO BRING CHARGES AGAINST IMPERIALISM, CIA

FL252000 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, Channel 9, at 1737 GMT on 25 July broadcasts a black-and-white video broadcast of a roundtable discussion on the establishment of the Youth Against Imperialism International Tribunal. The unidentified moderator of the discussion notes that the tribunal will be in session during the 11th World Youth and Students Festival. He adds that various charges against imperialism will be brought before the tribunal and notes that because of the political importance of this event, several individuals have come to Channel 9's television studios to explain it further. He introduces them as follows: Ismael Gonzalez Gonzalez, member of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists; Jorge Lopez, member of the National Preparatory Committee, vice president of the Cuban delegation to the 11th festival and director of JUVENTUD REBELDE; Dr Raul Amaro Salup, president of the Provincial Tribunal of Havana city; Dr Enrique Marimon Roca, judge of the Court for Crimes Against State Security of the Supreme Court; and attorney Idalberto Ladron-de-Guevara Quintana, chief justice of the Court for Crimes Against State Security of the Supreme Court.

The moderator asks Ismael Gonzalez to give the viewers an idea of how the international tribunal operates. Ismael Gonzalez notes that the idea of the Youth Against Imperialism International Tribunal emerged during a campaign which began at the beginning of the seventies and was sponsored by the World Federation of Democratic Youth. He adds that the 10th festival held in Berlin adopted this campaign and that an international tribunal was in session during that festival presided over by Angela Davis. He notes that as a result the permanent commission of the international preparatory committee agreed that the international tribunal should once again be in session during the festival to be held in Havana. For this purpose, he adds, the permanent commission has invited distinguished jurists, politicians, scientists and athletes to sit on the tribunal to judge the activities of imperialism against the peoples of the world, and specifically activities against youth.

Gonzales goes on to say that six charges will be brought against imperialism: colonialism and neocolonialism; the various forms of discrimination; imperialist aggression; imperialist political, economic and military organizations and criminal agencies, such as the CIA; terror, repression and fascism; and imperialism as a system which gives rise to social, cultural and political ills.

He notes that the tribunal will be in session from 29 July to 5 August and adds that the tribunal secretariat is now open so that people can bring their charges before the tribunal. It will remain open until 27 July, the last day on which evidence can be submitted.

The moderator then addresses Jorge Lopez and asks him to explain Cuba's participation in the international tribunal. Jorge Lopez notes that after the national Cuban preparatory committee learned that the tribunal was to be established, it took on the task of showing the thousands of youths who will come to Cuba the various forms of aggression which imperialism practices against the peoples of the world. He notes that during the past 20 years Cuba has waged a hard struggle against all aggression and has learned that it is possible to defeat this machinery of terror.

The moderator then asks Dr Salup to explain the work of the Cuban investigative commission. Dr Salup answers that because of Cuba's responsibility to the tribunal, an investigative commission has been established to bring before the tribunal and before world public opinion the specific charges which have been made against imperialism.

The moderator asks Dr Marimon to report on the specific charges Cuba will bring before the tribunal. Marimon answers that Cuba will bring charges against CIA activities, especially with regard to the assassination of foreign political leaders and to activities against Cuba leaders. He says that Cuba will show that the CIA lied to the U.S. Senate, to world public opinion and to the American people when it denied these activities. He notes that Cuba will present extensive evidence of CIA participation in these activities and will present important witnesses. He notes that Cuba will show films which will leave no room for doubt that the CIA has engaged in activities to assassinate political leaders.

Dr Ladron-de-Guevara is asked to comment further on the charges Cuba will bring. He notes that there is one issue of great importance which will be brought before the tribunal and that this issue involves the defamatory campaign orchestrated in the United States to link Cuba with the assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy. He adds that the Cuban investigative commission will try to show before the tribunal that reactionary groups in the United States which were themselves responsible for the assassination are trying to implicate Cuba in the affair in order to hide the truth behind the assassination. He notes that there will be an exhibit of all the evidence that has been gathered in this connection. It will show that imperialism was responsible for the assassination of the President and is now orchestrating this defamatory campaign to implicate Cuba in this terrible crime.

The roundtable discussion ends at 1800 GMT.

BREZHNEV GREETS CUBA ON 26 JULY ANNIVERSARY

FL251935Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1821 GMT 25 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has sent a message of greetings to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks.

On this 25th anniversary of the national uprising, we wish to send warm greetings and express our fraternal feelings to the PCC Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the Cuban people, the message states. Leonid Brezhnev has sent the message of greetings on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers and all Soviet citizens. Suffice it to say that 26 July 1953 has forever been recorded in the pages of the history of revolutionary feats.

The message adds that the courageous heroes of the assault on the Moncada barracks under Fidel's leadership had issued a challenge to imperialism's dominion over Cuba. Leonid Brezhnev's message stresses that the glorious victory of the Cuban revolution and the birth of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere were a worthy climax of that struggle.

The document adds that the Cuban people, under the leadership of their vanguard--the PCC--have carried out profound socioeconomic reforms and achieved outstanding successes in building the socialist society. Cuba's great accomplishments in the fields of education, social security, public health and the development of science and culture are an inspiring example for the peoples of liberated countries.

Leonid Brezhnev states in his message to Fidel that Cuba advocates further consolidation of the countries of the socialist community and actively participates in the efforts of CEMA. Cuba has made a substantial contribution to the deepening of the process of detente, to the security of the peoples' right to free and independent development, and to the consolidation of the nonalined movement, Brezhnev's message states.

It should be pointed out that Cuba's anti-imperialist foreign policy has gained it great international prestige. The document adds that the USSR is gratified by the successful development of Soviet-Cuban friendship and the close cooperation between the two countries' parties. The Soviet communists are fully determined to strengthen the ties of fraternal friendship and cohesion of our parties, countries and peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the message points out.

In closing, Brezhnev's message to Fidel wishes him and all our people new successes in building socialism.

PREPARATIONS FOR 11TH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

FL241952Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Havana city was declared ready for the 11th World Youth and Students Festival at a joint meeting of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution--CDR--and the Federation of Cuban Women--FMC--which was presided over by Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the FMC, and by Jorge Lezcano Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee and national coordinator of the CDR. Also participating in the event were Manuel Villamar, Col Juan Escalona and Mirta Rosa Rodriguez, president and vice presidents, respectively, of the 11th festival organizing committee.

Orlando Marchante, of the 11th festival organizing committee, explained that the work undertaken jointly by the CDR and the MFC in Havana city, following an extensive evaluation of the situation, has resulted in the city's being considered ready for the festival. Manuel Villamar handed the FMC president and Jorge Lezcano the accrediting awards. The meeting was held at the CDR number 13 in zone 20 in Plaza Municipality, which is outstanding for its tasks of decorating and preparing for 31 July, the day on which the Cuban people will receive the 11th festival delegates into their homes.

Guests of Honor

FL241619Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 24 Jul 78 FL

[Text] The permanent commission of the international preparatory committee of the 11th festival has elected Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, party first secretary and president of the Council of State, to be a guest of honor at the youth festival. Also designated guests of honor were party second secretary, Army Gen Raul Castro; Commanders of the Revolution Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes and Guillermo Garcia; and Blas Roca, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Osvaldo Dorticos, Armando Hart, Sergio del Valle, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Pedro Miret and Arnaldo Milian, all of whom are Politburo members. In addition, other personalities invited by the government, the state and the national Cuban committee to participate in the festivities commemorating the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks and the 11th youth festival were likewise designated guests of honor.

Official Welcome

FL252345Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Jul 78 FL

[Text] The official welcome for the 5,000 Cuban youths invited to the 11th World Youth and Students Festival was held at the Karl Marx Theater chaired by PCC Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Central Committee member Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists [UJC], who made the closing remarks.

During the ceremony Comrade Gabriel Alfonso, member of the UJC national committee, was presented to the delegates in his capacity as chief of the national guests directorate. Comrade Nelson Notario Castro, who covered the ceremony, has recorded parts of the speech by Luis Orlando Dominguez: [Begin recording] A few moments ago we heard the speech made by Fidel to our party leadership. The speech outlines the firmest conditions of those who believe themselves to be bearers of the ideas taken to Moncada by the centennial's generation. Twenty-five years have elapsed since that 26 July. Many new pages have been written by our people since that date. Each day that passes is a new challenge. Our national commemoration is closely linked to this great festivity of the world youth. What other tribute could be more beautiful than this one of having the youth and students of the world meet on the land to whose liberation they contributed. [End recording]

ALMEIDA RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK LEADER JOZEF LENART

FL211020Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jul 78 FL

[Text] At the Jose Marti International Airport in Rancho Boyerts last night, Juan Almeida, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, received Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and party first secretary in Slovakia. Lenart heads the party and government delegation of that fraternal country invited to the festivities marking the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks and the 11th World Youth and Students Festival. Accompanying the Czechoslovak leader are (Sindrik Podernik), party secretary, and Michal Chudik, CSSR ambassador in Cuba.

POLISH PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR FESTIVITIES

FL242031Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Jan Szydlak, Politburo member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] and first deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, has arrived in our capital as a guest to the events commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Moncada barracks assault. The Polish delegation was received by Politburo member Jose Machado Ventura and Diocles Torralba, member of the Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers. The PZPR delegation also includes Andrzej Zabinski, member of the Central Committee and first secretary in Opople Province, and Polish Ambassador to Cuba Ryszard Majchrzak.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST LEADER PRAISES CUBAN REVOLUTION

FL252212Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2012 GMT 25 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Minutes after his arrival in Santiago de Cuba, Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, declared that he was very happy to be among the Cuban people to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks. Corvalan affirmed that the Moncada feat is of extraordinary importance for the Cuban and Latin American revolutionaries, as well as those from other parts of the world.

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